

AMERADA HESS CORPORATION

1997 Environmental, Health and Safety Report



Amerada Hess Corporation
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**[7-1] EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION
1997 AIR EMISSION SUMMARY
(TONS)**

OPERATING UNIT	NO _x	CO	VOC	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	CO ₂	CH ₄
UNITED STATES							
ONSHORE	591	387	788	125	4	93,248	N/T
GAS PLANTS	3,364	2,996	141	6,815	8	722,812	N/T
OFFSHORE	1,245	1,046	89	2	3	62,830	N/T
UNITED KINGDOM							
OFFSHORE	3,109	2,192	2,883	159	N/T	923,539	617
TOTAL	8,309	6,621	3,901	7,101	15	1,802,429	617

N/T - DATA NOT TRACKED IN 1997

Air emissions typical of the oil industry result primarily from combustion of fuels, flaring of gas fractions, and storage and transportation of petroleum liquids. This report presents data from facilities that Amerada Hess or its subsidiaries operate.

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION UNITED STATES

In the United States, the Clean Air Act sets national air quality standards for “criteria pollutants.” The criteria pollutants include nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), particulate matter (PM) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). Total emissions of criteria pollutants from all United States exploration and production activities reported to state agencies in 1997 are set forth in table [7-1]. Estimated emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) are also included.

Emissions of criteria pollutants are subject to permits and regulations administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and applicable state agencies. Amerada Hess complies with these requirements and where appropriate takes steps to reduce emissions beyond levels required by regulation. For example, Amerada Hess has installed catalytic converters on compressors at several production facilities substantially reducing NO_x emissions from those compressors.

A Natural Gas Star Partner

Effective April 1, 1997, the Company became a partner in the Natural Gas STAR Program, a voluntary initiative among energy companies and the EPA to promote cost-effective means for reducing methane emissions. Reductions are achieved through implementation of leak detection and repair programs and installation of control equipment.

UNITED KINGDOM

Amerada Hess Limited (AHL), the Company’s British subsidiary, has ongoing oil and gas production operations that require flaring of surplus gas. Over the last five years, AHL has reduced the quantity of gas flared by more than 45%. AHL’s goal is to reduce flaring by an additional 10% by the end of 1998.

Air emissions from flaring and power generation operations (e.g. combustion of fuel gas and diesel in compressors and other engines) are summarized in table [7-1].

REFINING

The Company operates refining facilities in Port Reading, New Jersey and in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands. Both facilities have achieved significant reductions in releases of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) chemicals. In the period since 1988, the Company’s St. Croix refinery has reduced total